

Mr. Sumner, and his champions in the House, Ma-

"The number depends upon the lack of protection, and the frequency of slavers landing on the coast. The way the negroes are obtained is by a regular traffic. Parties are sent to the interior to buy slaves from the country and steal negroes from the plantations, then to the barracoens and receive in exchange calico, brass bracelets, old muskets or rum. It is allowed for a stolen child from \$3 to \$4 payable in rum. The children are sold before 6 years of age. No children are bought over 20 years of age."

"Within a day or two after being brought to the barracoens, the slaves are taken to the coast, where it has its own peculiar brand-mark and chooses its impressing the brand. It is the more usual place of their great distress. Sometimes it is one of the arms of the river, and sometimes it is a small bay. The brand is always the same—a heated iron, with the brand cut in it, like a post-office stamp.

"The trip to the coast takes about half time, from Cape Padrón, some eight miles above, and captain and some men came to the barracoen carrying negroes. This slaver was the *Altivo*, from the name of the ship. The price of the men, those in the best condition, was \$60; for the women and children was paid from \$20 to \$40. The *Altivo* was to go to the capital, and the captain the *Altivo* to have me go with the captain, and the

at my invitation, although I was anxious to go. My hope was that I might get off in an English vessel. As it was, I did not venture to make an offer of opposition, but went on board the vessel and found that the ship was a small schooner of 150 tons, well built, and a fast sailer. The accommodation was quite good, and the crew quickly stowed on board; the minor part were of color, but the major part were of the white race, and were huddled in the hold. Accommodations on deck were afforded for the women and children. There were fresh air, but the condition of those in the hold was terrible. They had to lay in spoon fashion, and were not permitted to stir out. A tolerable supply of food was afforded, and water was sparingly dealt out.

"The vessel directed its course to Cuba; it was the Santa Neria, a desert island; during the passage the vessel was assailed by a violent storm, and the

island; here they sold the negroes to parties from
who were there in a vessel awaiting a cargo: so

fellows getting \$800 each." Immediately after the Altivie was set on fire and burned; the victims were left; meanwhile, the captain went to the Trinidad to pass out to the Trinidad, the crew and crew; but, as the charge for the punishment is concluded to go without them; I heard the captain, the captain, the captain, the captain, the money, the whole matter being very handsome, met for the purpose; the captain finally arrived the captain of the brig William Hunt to bring the ship to the Trinidad, the captain, the captain of May last." —[Boston Telegram.]

"JUSTICE TURNED AWAY BACKWARD"

From The New York Times

The most important feature in the first trial of Herbert for the murder of Keating was the conduct of Crawford. The latter, in his opening speech, called all regard for appearances and to have placed himself the official champion and protector of every man whose political position may require him to commit a crime. When the trial of Herbert it was proved, by

The paper thus was prepared at length in our office, and was submitted to the jury at the demonstration of violence towards Keating. Herbert's part—and that he was in no danger when he drew his pistol and shot Keating—was read by the jury foreman, Judge Hervey, Mr. Percy Walker, counsel for Herbert, read a paper embodying the instructions which the Judges gave to the jury, and Judge Crawford, and immediately after the reading of the paper to the jury as the instructions of the Court, doubts if the records of Criminal Trials in our country have ever been so complete as the case of a prisoner arraigned before him.

The paper thus prepared for the jury by me, and adopted by Judge Crawford, was submitted to the jury, and they returned a verdict of deceased, and afterwards several other persons in pursuit the deceased, and by these assaults the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and that it was the imminent danger of great bodily harm, from which the deceased was killed, and that the killing was the result of a sudden passion, and not of premeditation and malice, by whom the accused was killed. And it is also material that the accused was not in any danger of death at the time the peril came he had reason to believe his assailants were not armed, and that the plan he could not easily escape.

the necessity for doing so need not be actual; for, if instances were such as to impress him (Herbert's) mind

responsible belief that such necessity was impeding client.

3. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that, the pistol was discharged, Herbert was being prepared for numbers and was in danger of death or of serious injury from which he could not escape, he was not taking life.

4. If the jury entertain reasonable doubts as to the truth of the foregoing facts, they must find that the defendant may have been guilty of the crime charged.

These instructions are directly in the teeth of the principle of criminal law, and put it in the pocket of the jury. At any time, to kill any man armed with a pistol is a crime, and the law is the same whether the man is a fugitive or a citizen, and whether he is a thief or a man of straw—and then believe himself in peril, not out of any fear of the law, but because he is afraid of "some body bad"; and then he is at liberty to shoot his victim and be acquitted on the "justifiable homicide" rule. The rule of law always has been that there must be actual peril, from which the person is in danger of death or of serious injury, and which cannot be avoided by any other means, before a person can be excused without fault, of the nature charged.

Judge Crawford's ruling, if Brooks upon Summer, had found him more than a match for it, as he is intimated in Congress he would have that case, he had shot him down, he would have been able to have committed a justifiable homicide, this is the tribunal to which the representatives of the people are advised to look for the protection of the and redress of their wrongs. We are not aware that, with Judge Crawford on the Bench, such a case, Brooks, Gillingham, Kitt & Co, are anxious for jurisdiction over the Government, and should be referred to the Courts of the District. They are safe in the perpetration of any outrage they may wish to commit.

[There is only one way of escape for the human race from such pervasions of law, justice and humane feeling as this, and that is through a dissolution of the Union. Here we have a Government, a Government of a civilized community, a United one state, a

STANDARD.]

SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND UNION CON-

From The Tribune.

INSTITUTIONS and contrivances for getting me have never been wanting in this metropolis, but never heard of one which seemed better adapted to casual operation upon the pockets of its inhabitants than the Southern Rights Congress, for whose constitution has just been laid before the press. In this document we are told, more or less grammatically, that, as between the North and South, "the untappy condition of public affairs well known." From the same source we learn prominent characteristics of Southerners is that they are "notoriously ignorant of the principles of the assembly nightly in social and commercial life," the "Southerners and Union-loving citizens" be present in New York—whether around a fashionable other centre of social and commercial

We submit that the power of the Committee must be restricted by this article. To record the proceedings is not to publish them, and hardly

We are glad, however, to perceive, from an examination of this Constitution, that the Southern Rights

conducted by a man who has been until the present time, will bring to the notice of the workers, who hope, with their attain-
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of the pupils. Therefore rather than

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